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WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, AUGUST 9, 1933.

DISCIPLES OF FAUST IN ANNUAL CONVENTION

JAMES M. LYNCH,
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Secretary-Treasurer I. T. U.HARRY O'DONNELL,
Delegate, Columbia Union.EDGAR R. MERRITT,
Delegate, Columbia Union.JOHN R. PURVIS,
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Delegate, Columbia Union.

THE forty-ninth session of the International Typographical Union, known to members of the craft everywhere simply as the "I. T. U.," will be held in Washington the coming week at the Columbia Theater, where it will assemble at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The convention will remain in session for six days, and headquarters has been established at the Ebbitt House. About 300 delegates will be in attendance, representing a membership of over 42,000. Among the questions which will receive the most consideration by the convention will be the general movement for eight hours, by the book and job men, arbitration propositions, rules governing apprentices, the strike trouble at Atlanta and the Los Angeles controversy.

The Ladies' Auxiliary.

The Ladies' Auxiliary, composed of woman printers and the mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters of printers, which was organized at the golden jubilee convention of the I. T. U. at Cincinnati last year, will also hold sessions during the week at the Ebbitt House. The purpose of this organization is to assist the printers in their efforts to bring about better conditions and to advance the cause of organized labor generally by buying only union-made goods, and patronizing employers of union labor exclusively.

In point of age the Typographical Union is one of the pioneers in the industrial field, and in point of intelligence and influence it is considered to be the leader. Its jurisdiction embraces the United States, the British provinces, Alaska, Porto Rico, and Hawaii. It has gone through all the evolutions in the printing business brought about by modern inventions, on account of which wholesale reductions in forces resulted, but it remains today stronger and more prosperous than ever before in its history.

The International general officers are as follows: President, James M. Lynch, of Syracuse, N. Y.; first vice president, C. E. Hawkes, Chicago; second vice president, Hugo Miller, Indianapolis; third vice president, James J. Mulcahy, St. Louis; fifth vice-president, C. S. Walls, New York; sixth vice president, P. G. Nuernberger, Chicago; secretary-treasurer, J. W. Bramwood, Denver. The headquarters of the organization is at Indianapolis.

Allied with the International Typographical Union are five other branches of the printing business, which are organized under separate charters, as follows: German American, Photo-Engravers, Mailers, Typefounders, and Newspaper Writers. The presidents of these branches also serve as vice presidents of the international organization, and have a vote in the executive council on questions affecting their craft, the printers. Members of the council being the president, secretary, and first and second vice presidents.

Its Object and Aims.

The late Edward T. Plank, who served as international president for several terms, thus describes the objects and aims of the union:

"We are united for the purpose of moral, mental, and material improvement and progress; for the purpose of assisting each other in the maintenance of the just and equitable rights and privileges of the individual printer in obtaining a fair remuneration for his services; for the purpose of creating and cementing the bonds of friendship and brotherhood that should exist between all men, and especially between those of a distinctive craft; for the purpose of giving proper direction and effect to our benevolent feelings in caring for our sick and distressed craftsmen, and paying proper respect to the memory of our brothers in the performance of the last sad rites over the mute remains of those from whom the spark of life has departed."

Has Distinguished Friends.

In this country more famous men have sprung from the ranks of the printers than from any other craftsmen, and since the time of Benjamin Franklin they have not lacked for champions among distinguished statesmen. There has scarcely been a session of Congress that has not contained many members of this craft, and the union has found in them many strong supporters.

Among those who affiliated with the union during their lifetime, and whose memory is revered by every union printer in the land, are Horace Greeley and Amos J. Cummings, both of whom were famous newspaper men before they entered Congress. Mr. Greeley was the first president of New York Union No. 5,

and Mr. Cummings was not only a member of the union while he was working at the trade, but insisted that he be retained on the roll after he advanced to higher fields of usefulness, and had in his possession at the time of his death a paid-up working card in the Typographical Union of New York. A movement is now well advanced among the

insides of printing offices, and in whom the union has strong friends.

While there are records to show the existence of societies of printers in the larger cities of the United States since early in the last century, there seems to have been no general movement to form a national organization until 1843. In that year there was launched in New

York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Kentucky assembled at Stoneall's Hotel, Fulton Street, New York, and effected the first organization of a national character. At this early date the system of letting out Government printing by contract was denounced, as



TYPOGRAPHICAL TEMPLE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

printers toward erecting a suitable memorial to Mr. Cummings.

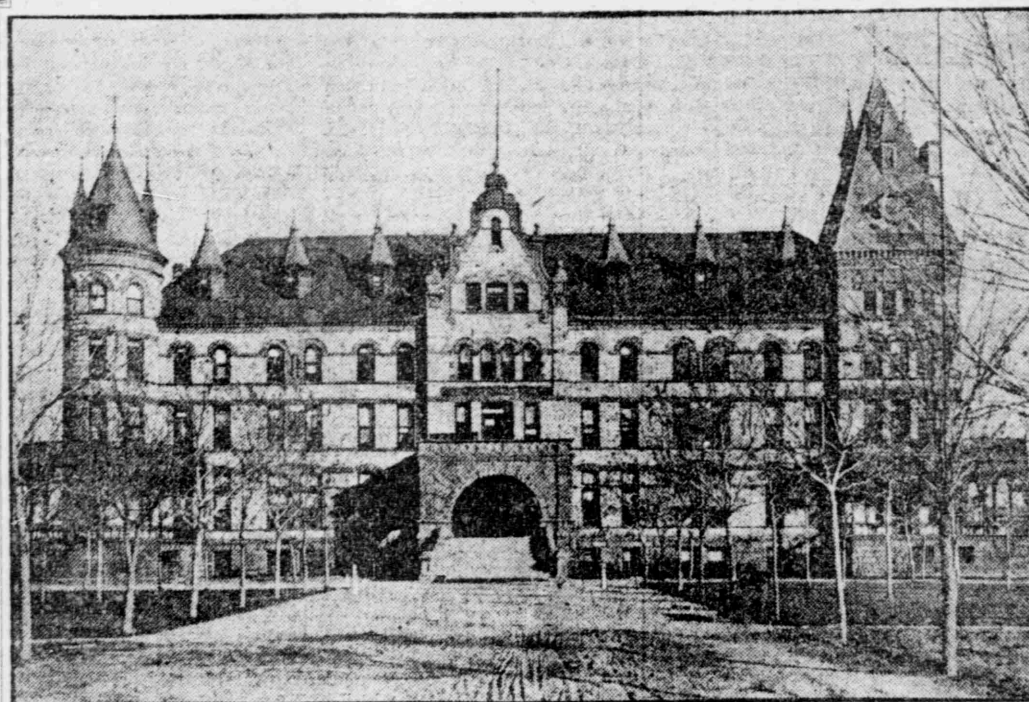
An old-timer whom the craft delights to honor is the Hon. John M. Farquhar, an ex-president of the International Typographical Union, who formerly represented a Buffalo district in Congress, now a member of the Spanish Claims

York a union called "The Order of Faust," and an attempt was made to have the different societies throughout the country affiliated under a national charter. This effort proved unsuccessful, however, and "The Order of Faust" lived for only a year.

There was no further attempt at

it was in succeeding conventions, and the system was abolished by the Government in 1861.

The second convention of journeymen printers was held in Baltimore September 12, 1851. This convention adopted resolutions favoring the organization of the "National Typographical Union."



THE UNION PRINTERS' HOME, COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

Commission. Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, was for many years a member of the union before he became a physician, and retains a lively interest in its affairs. Representative Heatwole of Minnesota also earned his living as a printer before he became a Congressman, and there are many others in the National Legislature who know all about

national organization until 1850, though agitation and correspondence along this line continued in the meantime, but on November 1 of that year a circular was issued by New York, Philadelphia, and Boston unions to sister societies throughout the country to send delegates to the "National Convention of Journeymen Printers" at New York city De-

On May 3, 1852, in accordance with the resolutions of the previous year, twenty-nine delegates from seventeen unions assembled at Cincinnati and the National Typographical Union came into existence, with John S. Nafew, of Albany, as its first president, though M. C. Brown, of Philadelphia, served one day as president of the temporary organization.

From that time on the union made rapid progress, and in 1858 it is found memorializing Congress to pass an international copyright bill, compelling all copyrighted books circulating in America to be printed in this country. This action Congress finally took, in 1891, and the printers are largely given credit for the passage of the bill. The eight-hour bill was also championed by the union, and it aided materially in bringing about its passage. Government ownership of the telegraph, which means so much to the newspaper printers, was next taken up, and the union has had a standing committee for many years to advocate that cause before Congress.

On June 11, 1869, at Albany, N. Y., the name was changed to the "International Typographical Union of North America," the British provinces having decided to affiliate with the organization. Since that time the printers in Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico have established unions under the organization's charter.

One of the most notable conventions which has ever been held by the printers was the one at Pittsburg, in 1886, for it was at this convention that those great philanthropists, humanitarians, and life-long friends, George W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, the memory of both of whom is cherished by union printers everywhere, paved the way for the establishment of one of the most magnificent institutions ever erected by man for the benefit of his unfortunate fellows—the Home for Union Printers at Colorado Springs, Col.

Mr. Childs was the proprietor of the "Philadelphia Public Ledger," and took an especial interest in the welfare of the printers. He and Mr. Drexel were inseparable when good was the object sought, and naturally when Mr. Childs thought of giving the union some token of his friendship Mr. Drexel was consulted.

According to the letter he addressed to the convention at Pittsburg, in which he inclosed his check for \$10,000, Mr. Childs said that he and Mr. Drexel had thought long and earnestly over the matter of suggesting what disposition should be made of the money—\$5,000 being contributed by each—and had come to the conclusion that they would tender it "without condition or suggestion of any kind, as an absolute gift, in full confidence that the sagacious and conservative counselors will make or order wise use of it for the good of the union."

The union placed the money in the hands of a board of trustees, composed of James J. Dailey, of Philadelphia; August Donath, of Washington, and Frank S. Pelton, of Chicago. These trustees were to have charge of the money for five years and invest it to the best advantage. The convention then ordered that on each birthday of Mr. Childs during the five years all members of the union east of the Mississippi River, and on Mr. Drexel's birthday those west of that river, should contribute the price of one hour's work to the fund. Appropriations were also made to the fund by the International Union, and thus, from assessments, appropriations, and interest the sum had reached a total of \$70,000 at the expiration of the five-year trusteeship.

Home for Union Printers.

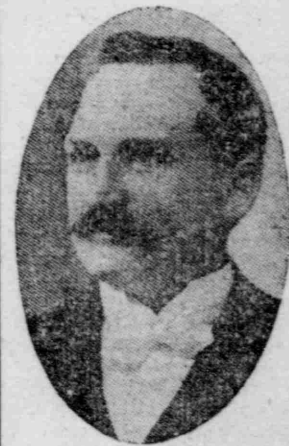
In the meantime it had been agreed to establish a home for union printers who were incapacitated for work through sickness, old age, or other causes, the site for which, a tract of eighty acres, situated one mile from Colorado Springs, was donated by Louis Ehrlich, of Denver.

The main building at the home, of white lava stone, with red sandstone trimmings, was completed in 1892, at a cost of \$70,000, and the dedicatory exercises were participated in by men of national prominence, including the governor of Colorado, Senator Gallinger, Mr. Childs, and the officials of the union.

Since that time several additional buildings, including a hospital annex, at a cost of \$14,000, have been erected, and all the advantages and comforts known to an institution of this character—the only one in the country owned by a labor organization—are to be found there. The average number of inmates is about one hundred, and the cost to the union for their maintenance is about \$30 per month each. A pension of 50 cents per week is given each inmate, and an additional 50 cents to those who assist in caring for the grounds and buildings. The home farm provides, in a great measure, the meat, vegetables, butter, chickens, eggs, etc., necessary for its consumption.

Shorter hours for book and job men has been the chief concern of the union

(Continued on Second Page.)

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